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are citizens of the Consul's own country, which, however, in this case some of them were not. Another point made by the decision that is quite in harmony with this rule is, that the *de facto* protection of a consulate must be respected. If a Consul wrongly protects refugees, the nation demanding them must not take them from his custody by force. This implies that there is a better, a legal way to secure them, through peaceful action, diplomatic or otherwise. The further criticism by the court that the French soldiers were in the wrong in mistreating the Moroccan guards of the German consulate is also wholesome. This means that brandishing revolvers at consular officers and their attendants, like the military methods so frequently used in the past, will become less fashionable and heroic in the light of the good sense and the law laid down by the tribunal of The Hague.

Editorial Notes.

The Stockholm
Peace Congress.

The following have been appointed delegates of the American Peace Society to the eighteenth International Peace Congress, which meets at Stockholm August 29 to September 5: Miss S. J. Allen, Moorestown, N. J.; Prof. C. F. Carlbert, Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kas.; Miss Anna B. Eckstein, Boston; Miss Susan W. Janney, Philadelphia; Miss Mabel H. Kingsbury, Woonsocket, R. I.; Miss Mary R. Kingsbury, Woonsocket, R. I.; Edwin D. Mead, Boston; Lucia Ames Mead, Boston; Benjamin F. Trueblood, Boston. The appointment of others is in contemplation as soon as it is known whether they can go. Delegates will also go from other peace societies and organizations interested in the peace movement. It is most important that a very large delegation of workers go from the United States. The Scandinavian workers, who have done a very great service in the advancement of the peace cause, are most anxious that our country be strongly represented. The leaders of the Stockholm Committee on Organization write that while they cannot hope to equal the elaborate hospitality extended by the British government and the London peace workers to the Congress last year, yet they are planning to do their utmost to make the eighteenth International Peace Congress a great success and a most pleasant and agreeable occasion to all the delegates from abroad. They will have the cordial coöperation of the King and the government. Those who have ever enjoyed Scandinavian hospitality know that this pledge means something whole-hearted and particularly delightful. The natural beauties of Sweden also are extraordinarily attractive, and we urge all friends of the cause who are going to Europe this summer, even for rest and pleasure, to make it in their way to be at Stockholm during the days of the

Congress, August 29 to September 5. The special rates for rooms at the hotels are very moderate, and free hospitality in families will be offered to a considerable number of the foreign delegates. The meetings of the Congress will be held in the Palace of the Nobility, as we have heretofore announced. All organizations which expect to be represented should send the names of their delegates at once to the Secretary, Waldemar Langlet, 6 Lästmakaregatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

Berlin
City Fathers
in London.

Late in May a party of the civic authorities of Berlin, including Dr. Martin Kirschner, the chief burgomaster, Dr. Georg Reicke, the burgomaster, and Privy Councillor of Justice Oskar Cassell, went to London to be the guests for a week of the City Corporation. London entertained her visitors with her usual hospitality; there was a procession through the streets in their honor; public dinners were given them, and they were received by King Edward at Buckingham Palace. Nothing was omitted by the King and local officials to show their sincere regard for the German nation and the desire of the British public to maintain the traditional relations of friendship between the two kindred peoples. Speaking of the visit with a correspondent of Reuters' News Agency, Chief Burgomaster Kirschner said:

"It is the deepest and dearest wish of our people that any clouds believed to be existing should be dispersed. Some of the newspaper views of Anglo-German relations I can only describe as fantastic. For instance, take the recent airships, which will surely only frighten unreasonable beings. Three years ago I declared that I knew of no German of common sense who entertained feelings of hostility towards England. I can only repeat the same thing to-day, but with increased emphasis. The attempts to sow discord between us are nothing short of a crime against our common humanity. We are surprised at what we see stated about our naval program. Surely no reasonable person can think this is intended as a menace to Great Britain. Let me again assure you that Germany desires nothing but the closest political and commercial relations with the empire ruled over by the noble uncle of our beloved Emperor."

This declaration of friendship by a distinguished German citizen, an official who, during recent receptions to British delegates in Berlin, has spoken strongly for peace, agrees perfectly with the tenor of all the dispatches which show the state of German national feeling towards England. Only one more thing now can be desired, and this is suggested by the last part of this admirable interview. It is that Germany, as well as Great Britain, should not further enlarge her naval program. Under ordinary circumstances it might be reasonable for Germany to say that she is enlarging her navy simply to protect her expanding commerce, and not as a menace to Great

Britain. But now that England is excited, it would be much wiser for her to stop where she is in her naval development in order to give better evidence than even genuine expressions of friendship that she has no war-like intentions against her neighbor. Enough has already been said to show how both nations *feel*. Something more should be done to allay the present excitement created by the increase of armaments, and put to rest the lingering suspicions of intended war. Whichever of the two nations does this first, or initiates an effort at an agreement for mutual limitation of armaments, will have honored itself in the highest degree.

**Anglo-German
Commerce.**

Some good seems to come sometimes from talk of war. The exaggerations of insane alarmists and the defiance of noisy jingoes set level-headed people to thinking as never before of the ties that bind nations together, rather than of the causes which tend to draw them apart, causes which finally come to nothing but baseless suspicion, of which all decent people are ashamed. The other day, when a party of official visitors from the municipalities of Manchester and Salford that was making a tour of Germany was welcomed in the Municipal Theatre by the mayor of Cologne, it was made apparent that England had no reason to fear Germany, but every reason to regard her as a friend. The point brought out by the speech was that commerce is a bond of peace between the two nations. "The mayor," says a dispatch, "dwelt on the common origin, similarity of character and scientific and industrial coöperation of the two great peoples, on the sincere desire of all hard-working and cultivated Germans to cement between nation and nation the friendship which they all feel for Englishmen individually. It was deplorable, he added, to think that there were men in the world who did not regard with horror the idea that these two peace-loving kindred peoples, who have more business relations with each other than any other peoples, might ever change that friendship into reciprocal massacre and destruction. The visit of the Manchester Corporation in the eyes of his fellow-citizens was more than a mere exchange of courtesies. It afforded them an opportunity of refuting the criminal falsehoods circulated about German feelings for England." It looks now as if the suspicions which have prevailed to a large extent in England, and to some extent in Germany, of the hostile intentions of those nations toward each other may, through the influence of international visitation and discovery of the real state of public feeling in both countries, give place to a spirit of accord such as will do both these peoples great honor and give assurance of peace to the rest of the world.

**British
Clergymen
Visit Germany.**

The visit of a party of more than one hundred and thirty German clergymen to England will be remembered as one of the most encouraging events in the history of international hospitality last year. Mr. Joseph Allen Baker, M. P., who initiated the visit of these German clergymen, has also taken the lead in bringing about this year a return visit of British clergymen. This took place in June. About sixty clergymen and a few laymen of all denominations, Church of England, Roman Catholics, Free Church, Unitarians and Friends, as well as delegates from the universities and colleges, left Dover June 9 on the Hamburg-American steam yacht "Meteor," in charge of a German hospitality committee. On arrival at Hamburg they were entertained by the municipal authorities and dignitaries. From June 12 to June 15 they were entertained in Berlin and vicinity, being the guests of the burgomaster and municipal authorities in Potsdam on the 14th. The itinerary of the party included trips to Eisenach, the country of Luther, Bielefeld and Bremen, where again the guests were entertained by the churches and municipal authorities. The party returned home on the 19th. While at Potsdam the British guests were presented to Emperor William by Sir William E. Goschen, British ambassador to Germany, who said that they came in the interest of peace and goodwill, and already felt deeply the kindnesses they had received from their German hosts. The Emperor expressed his pleasure in seeing the representatives of the Christian churches of Great Britain in Germany, and hoped that their visit would promote good feelings between the two great kindred nations. He closed his audience with them by personally talking with twenty of the more prominent men of their number. The significance of this visit is the greater because, like that of the German clergymen, it brought together in the name of international fraternity representatives of various religious bodies whom it has not been easy heretofore to unite in a common purpose; because, again, the churches had an opportunity thus to show moral leadership in the peace movement, as they have been severely criticised for not doing in the past; and because of the tension of national feeling between the more excitable groups of people in each of the two countries, the strain of which was unusually great at the time when these men undertook their fraternal pilgrimage. This visit will, we think, do much to relieve this unfortunate tension.

**British Laborers
in Germany.**

"So long as there is a Labor Party in the House of Commons, Germany ought to know there is a peace party in British politics!" This kind of sentiment, uttered by Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., in Cologne a few days ago, ought to

be repeated by labor men the world over, wherever they have parliamentary representation. The speech from which these words were taken was made during a visit, recently arranged by Mr. Stead, of twenty members of the British Labor Party to Germany for the purpose of showing friendship and goodwill and for the investigation of social and labor conditions in the principal industrial centres. The delegation met not only men of their own class, but merchants, manufacturers, bankers, public officials and members of the Navy League, all of whom were found friendly to England and seemed surprised to think the English people were suspicious of Germany. At Berlin the delegation enjoyed the hospitality of the Trades Union Club House, where a large company came to offer greeting with hearty cheers. Dr. Fluegge, Privy Councillor, welcomed them in a cordial speech in which he emphasized the fact that between kindred nations real enmity could never prevail. At a second reception, held in the Reichstag, Mr. Macdonald, who had become more than ever impressed by the falsity of newspaper reports about the situation, showed his contempt for them by publicly tearing up a letter, recently published by Sir George Doughty in many important London papers, which said that Germany's only reason for not fighting was that she was not quite ready for war. At the Rheingold Restaurant, where the delegates were given a farewell banquet, Mr. Clynes, M. P., said that the members of the Labor Party had considered it their duty to go to Germany to see the German people for themselves, and now they would return to declare from hundreds of platforms that the stories of Germany's hostility were false. On this occasion the Secretary of State, Baron Von Berlepach, who, with the Colonial Secretary and the Chief Burgomaster, was present to bid the visitors welcome, deplored the spreading of such false reports as had disturbed England, the meaning of which was not understood in Germany. There were no two nations, he said, so allied in mutual culture, family ties and love of liberty as England and Germany. He trusted that the friendship of centuries might continue. Such a frank, friendly and dignified speech, made by a man having large influence in shaping the foreign policy of Germany, and the warm expressions for England everywhere heard, ought to put to shame and silence the war-scare mongers that have been inciting England to get ready to repel a German invasion. The trip of the Labor Party cannot fail to help reestablish confidence in the British mind. The Labor Party deserves great credit for its enterprise in attempting to put evil rumors to rest.

Wars Started
by Trifles.

The Marquise de Fontenoy, in a recent statement published in the *New York Tribune*, gives some most interesting de-

tails of the great wars which have been started by trifles. The real causes of these wars were not, as the Marquise makes clear, the trifles, but the ill feelings and irritation which had been aroused by irresponsible politicians and certain sections of the press. The world will certainly some day be overwhelmed with shame at remembrance of the fact that such things as the following were ever allowed to result in the furies of conflict and the slaughter of men by tens of thousands. The Marquise says:

"Most of the great wars of the Old World have been started by mere trifles. That between Germany and France was brought about by a snappish remark of old Emperor William to the French Ambassador, Count Benedetti, at Ems, at a moment when it was believed that a satisfactory settlement of all differences between the two nations had been reached.

"Popular tradition attributes the Turko-Russian War to the blow of a Balkan blacksmith's hammer upon the head of an Ottoman tax collector.

"The famous War of Succession in the eighteenth century, which retarded the development of civilization, not only of Spain, but also of all Europe, for about a hundred years, resulted from a quarrel at the Court of Versailles about a glass of water.

"The most terrible and sanguinary war in the annals of China is known by the name of 'The Teapot War,' and was caused by the smashing of a valuable teapot belonging to a member of the reigning family while traveling in the northwestern provinces. More than a million lives were sacrificed in this conflict.

"Two of the minor states of Germany are on historic record as having gone to war in the thirteenth century to settle the momentous question as to the citizens of which monarchy could drink the most beer; while a bloody fight between Rome and Naples in the sixteenth century arose from a quarrel about a dog.

"Possibly the Moors might still be established in Spain had it not been for the theft of a Castilian lady's Sunday-go-to-meeting petticoat by a Moorish dandy, who imagined that it would look well on his own person, and who was stabbed for his act, his death giving rise to the war between the Cross and the Crescent in the Iberian peninsula which resulted in the expulsion from Europe of the Moorish creators of the Alhambra.

"The most terrible civil war in Afghanistan, which affected the whole of Central Asia, was caused by a petty quarrel about a pipe; and scores of other instances could be cited to show that when once two nations have been brought by specious means to such a condition of bitterness against one another that they may be described as being, in American parlance, 'on the ragged edge,' the slightest trifle suffices to start the fateful hostilities."

Interest
in Buffalo.

Further reports from Buffalo since our June issue indicate that there is much genuine interest in the cause of peace there. One hundred and forty-seven members of the new Peace and Arbitration Society have already been enrolled, and pledges from forty-seven more have been received. The public meeting with which the Society was started was

an unusually notable one. In addition to the speakers mentioned in our last number, namely, Judge Haight, who presided, J. N. Larned, author of many historical works, and Secretary Trueblood, an instructive address was made by Hon. John B. Olmsted, member of the New York State Public Service Commission. The meeting was notable also for the splendid audience and the fine body of vice-presidents composed of more than thirty prominent men of the city, including Mayor Adams, who sat on the platform. A gentleman of Buffalo writes us that the meeting made a strong impression on the community. Large space was given to it in the daily press, which from the first lent hearty support to the movement. Such a meeting, called by more than nine hundred persons, voices a powerful public sentiment, and shows, as Mr. Larned expressed it in his speech, an abundance of right feeling on the subject only waiting for the opportunity to express itself. Among the considerable number of citizens of Buffalo who worked indefatigably for the success of the meeting, were Henry P. Emmerson, Superintendent of Public Schools, who rendered valuable assistance by interesting the teachers; the clergy of the city, who took strong interest in the matter, especially Rt. Rev. Charles H. Colton, Bishop of Western New York, Rev. Richard W. Boynton, Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, Rev. L. O. Williams, Rev. Dr. S. V. V. Holmes, and the Rev. C. J. Davis; and particularly the group of earnest ladies who assisted in circulating the call for the meeting and in arousing public interest in it. The Buffalo Peace and Arbitration Society begins its work under the most favorable auspices, with J. N. Larned, president; Hon. J. B. Olmsted, chairman Executive Committee; Frank F. Williams, secretary; and John G. Eppendorf, treasurer.

News from the Field.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead sailed for Europe on the 19th of June. They go under the joint auspices of the American Branch of the International Conciliation Association (Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president) and Mr. Edwin Ginn's School of Peace. Mr. Mead goes to give addresses in some of the European peace centres on the history and progress of the peace movement in the United States. He will speak in London, in Geneva, Leipsic, Berlin, at the Nobel Institute in Christiania and at Stockholm. Mr. and Mrs. Mead will attend the eighteenth International Peace Congress at Stockholm August 29 to September 5, as delegates from the American Peace Society and other organizations. Mrs. Mead will give a number of addresses, during the trip, on the work of women in the peace movement and kindred subjects.

The International Arbitration League, founded by the late Sir William Randal Cremer, which has had its headquarters for many years at 11 Lincoln's Inn Fields, has moved its office to 183 St. Stephen's House, Victoria

Embankment, Westminster Bridge, London, S. W., England. The League continues to publish the *Arbitrator* and to promote the special lines of work in which Mr. Cremer was so deeply interested.

Dr. J. J. Hall, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Fayetteville, N. C., a member of the American Peace Society, one of the strongest and most loyal of the peace workers in the South, was appointed by Governor Kitchin of North Carolina a State delegate to the Chicago National Peace Congress. He was, to his great regret, prevented from attending the Congress. Dr. Hall writes: "Reduce and not enlarge the world's armament' must be our demand. All the horrors of all past wars call for it; the overburdened taxpayers of every nation plead for it; the success of the peace movement makes it necessary; and applied Christianity would bring it about."

Dr. and Mrs. Michael Chirurg, 532 Warren Chambers, Boston, both of whom are warmly interested members of the American Peace Society, have made their three-year-old son, James Thomas Chirurg, a member of the Society. So far as we know, this is the youngest member that the Society has ever enrolled. Why not enroll the children everywhere? Boys are made soldiers often before they are five years old by putting into their hands tin soldiers, drums, toy pistols, toy swords, and dressing them up in baby soldier costumes. That is the way in which Napoleon's mother made him an insatiate war fiend. Boys and girls of tender years may easily be made lovers of peace and opponents of war and fighting if their parents undertake seriously to turn them in this direction. This is just as easy as to make them into infant warriors.

At a recent meeting of the Melbourne Branch of the Australian Peace Society, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be forwarded to the Prime Minister: "That this meeting of the Peace Society deeply regrets the hostile attitude recently displayed by a section of the community towards the great German nation, and the hasty public utterances of a few leading citizens, calculated to create a bitter spirit between two great peoples which have never been at war with each other, which are so closely related to each other, and on whose cordial coöperation the peace and progress of the world so largely depend. This meeting further congratulates the federal government on its courageous efforts to stem public passion and panic, and its dignified attitude, worthy of the British Empire, during the agitation of the past few weeks."

In connection with the eighteenth International Peace Congress, which is to meet at Stockholm from August 29 to September 5, a novel and interesting project is being worked up by the British peace workers, namely, the chartering of a British peace ship to take delegates and visitors direct from England to Stockholm, house them on board during the Congress, and call on the outward and homeward journeys at Copenhagen, Christiania and some German port, where peace meetings will be arranged. The cost will be about twenty-four guineas per head for a party of not less than eighty, the trip to last nineteen days. For a party of sixty the cost will be about twenty-six guineas per person. If any of our